

# City of Cambridge Getting to Net Zero Action Plan Zoning Amendments

Presentation to the Planning Board  
October 29, 2019



# Agenda

- Net Zero Action Plan Background
- Green Building Requirements Background
- Green Building Requirements Zoning Proposal Overview
- Exterior Insulation Background
- Exterior Insulation Zoning Proposal Overview



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- **Net Zero Action Plan Background**
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## Net Zero Action Plan Background

- Significant construction activity in the city and **concern that new development makes reducing GHGs harder**, unless Net Zero
- Net Zero Task Force including residents, businesses, developers, building experts, and other affected stakeholder established 2013 to **develop recommendations for a long-term GHG reduction plan** from all buildings in Cambridge
- Actions proposed for **new buildings, existing buildings, and renewable energy supply**



## Net Zero Action Plan Background

- Net Zero Action Plan adopted by Council on **June 22, 2015** and currently in its fifth year of implementation
- Net Zero Action Plan **webpage**:  
<https://www.cambridgema.gov/netzero>



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## THE CLIMATE IMPERATIVE

Climate change poses a growing set of risks and challenges to cities.



80%



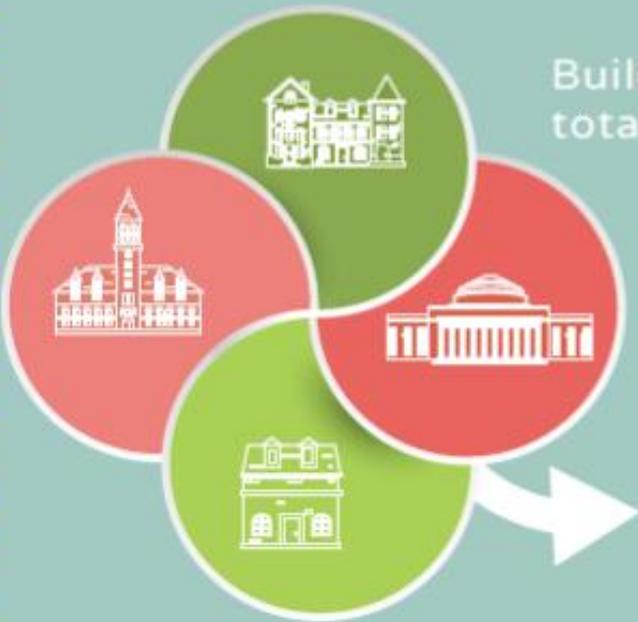
Combating climate change needs to **start locally**

Buildings generate over 80% of Cambridge's total greenhouse gas emissions.

That is why it is Cambridge's aim to achieve

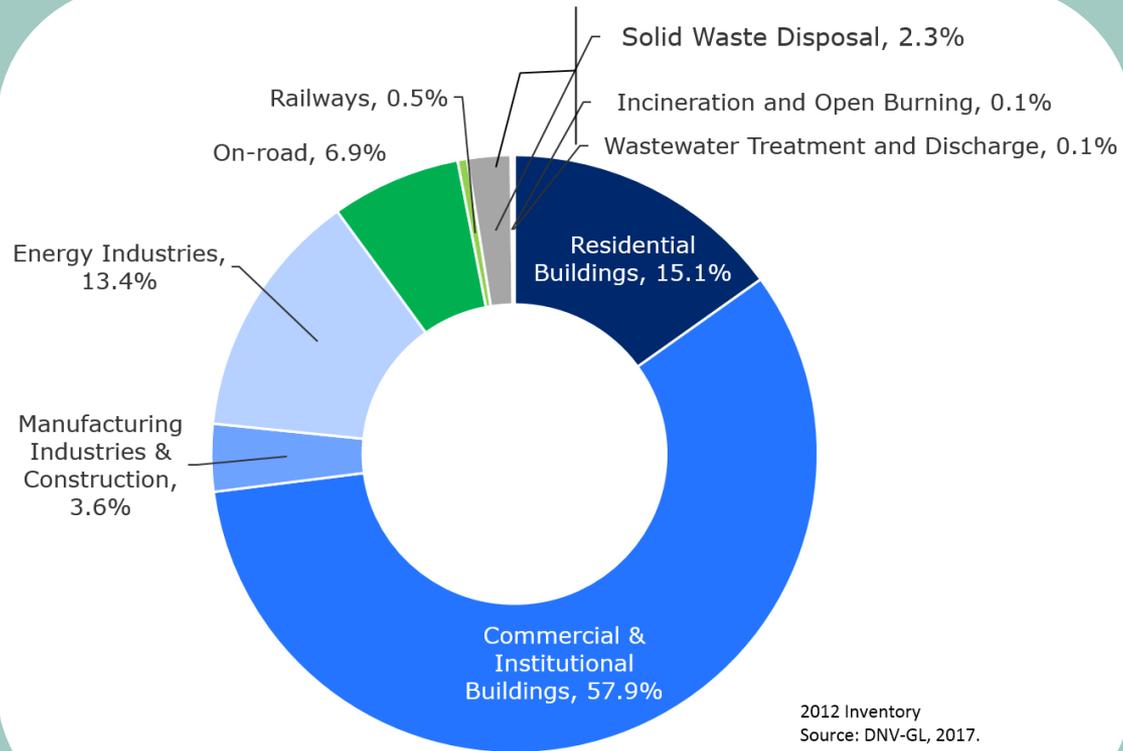
**NET ZERO  
EMISSIONS**

from buildings.



Residents, universities, businesses and the City are collaborating to address the immediacy of the climate imperative.

# Cambridge GHG Inventory



# Commitment: Carbon Neutrality by 2050



# Recommended Actions from the Net Zero Action Plan

## **Action 2.3: Increase Green Building Requirements**

- Require higher levels of green building design and energy efficiency for new construction and major renovations for projects over 25,000 square feet that require a special permit
- Shift to LEED Gold citywide
- Require projects to pursue a prescribed number of LEED energy efficiency points, and enhanced commissioning requirements

## **Action 2.5: Removal of Barriers to Increased Insulation**

- Enable the addition of exterior insulation



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## History of Green Building Requirements

- 2008-2009 **Green Building/Zoning Task Force**
- 2010 **Article 22.000 zoning adopted** by City Council
- Projects 25,000 SF or more must be **LEED “certifiable”**
  - Silver Level: 50,000+ SF
  - Certified Level: 25,000-50,000 SF
- **Also addressed:** Green Roofs, Insulation, Sun Shading, Solar Energy Systems, Wind Turbine Systems



## Goal of Article 22

“To promote **environmentally sustainable** and **energy-efficient** design and development practices in both **new construction** and **renovation** projects.”



## Project Stats\*

- **92 projects** have been subject to Section 22.20
- approx. **17 million square feet** of development
- **77 new construction, 14 major rehabilitation**



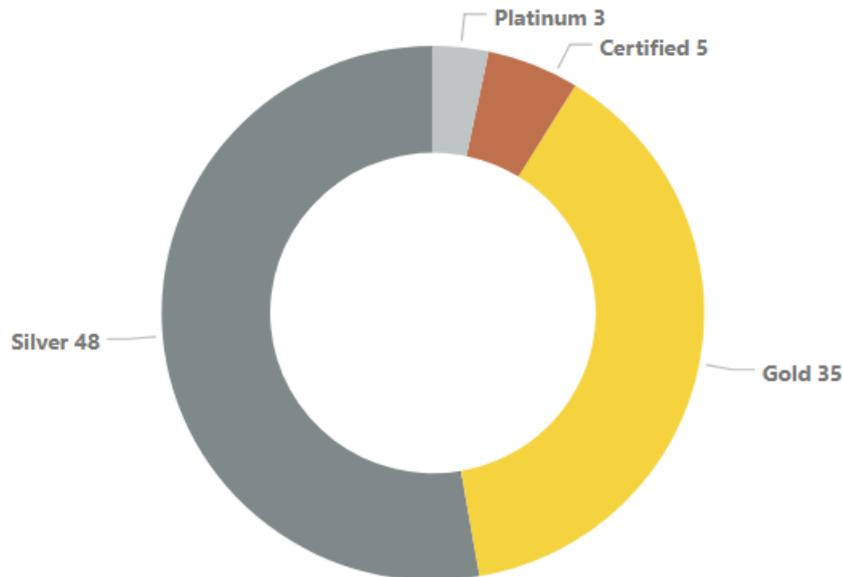
\*since August 2010



## Project Stats\*

### LEED Certification levels:

- Platinum
- Gold
- Silver
- Certified

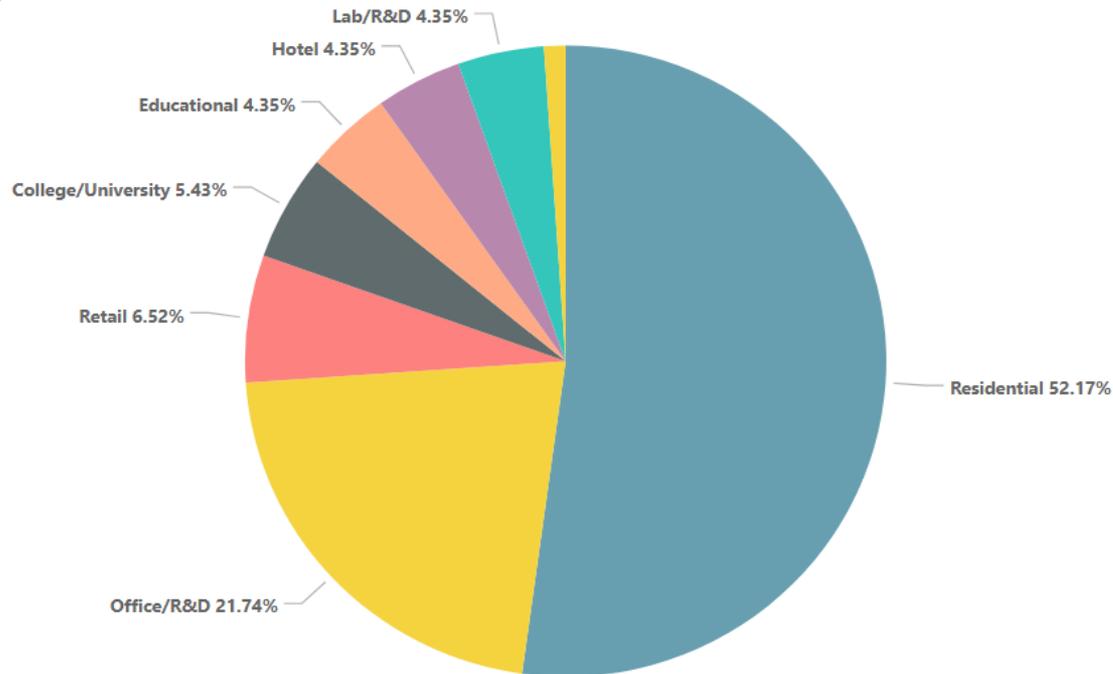


N.B. Graphic reflects rating levels submitted at the permitting phase and does not indicate actual LEED Certification.

\*since August 2010



# Primary Project Use\*

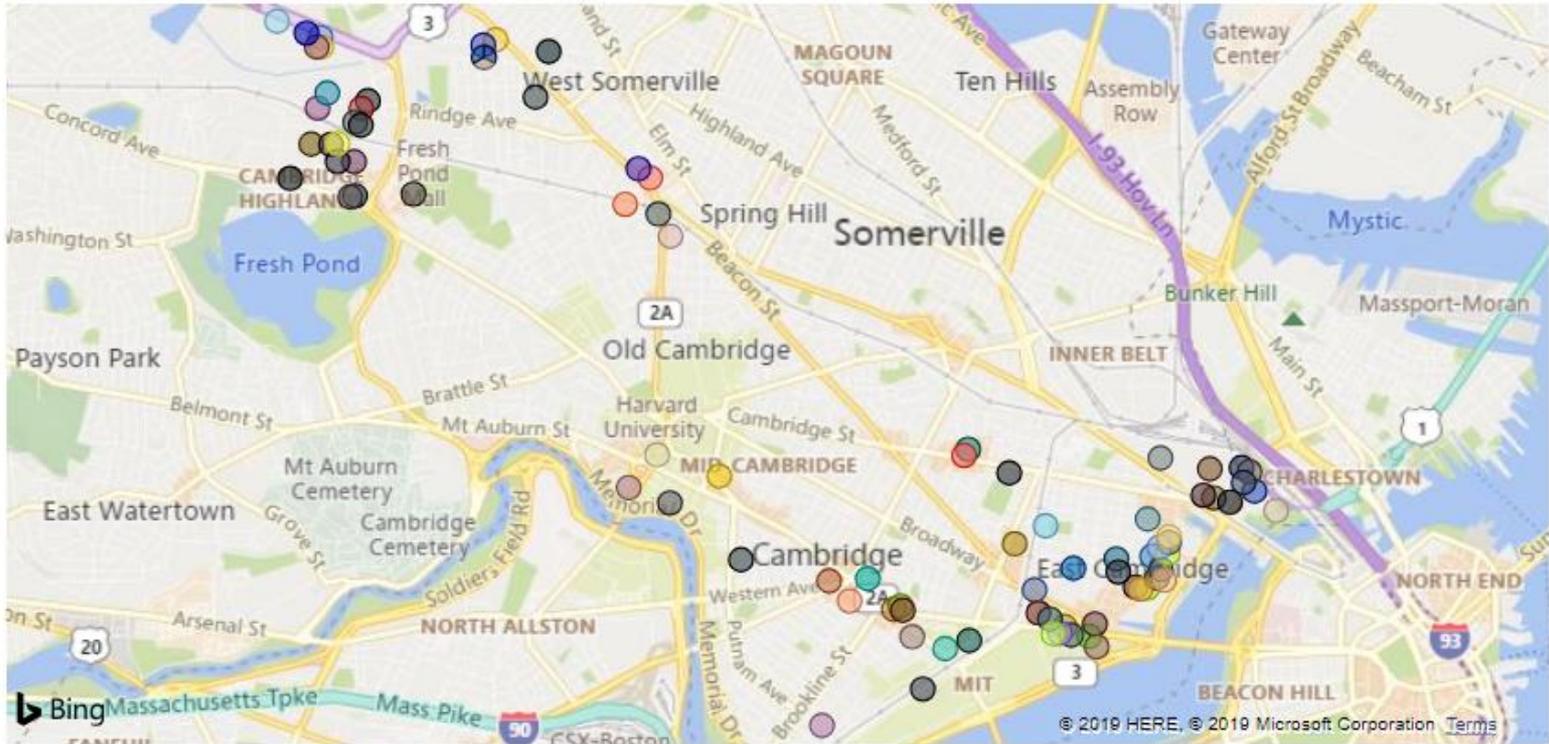


\*since August 2010



# Project Locations

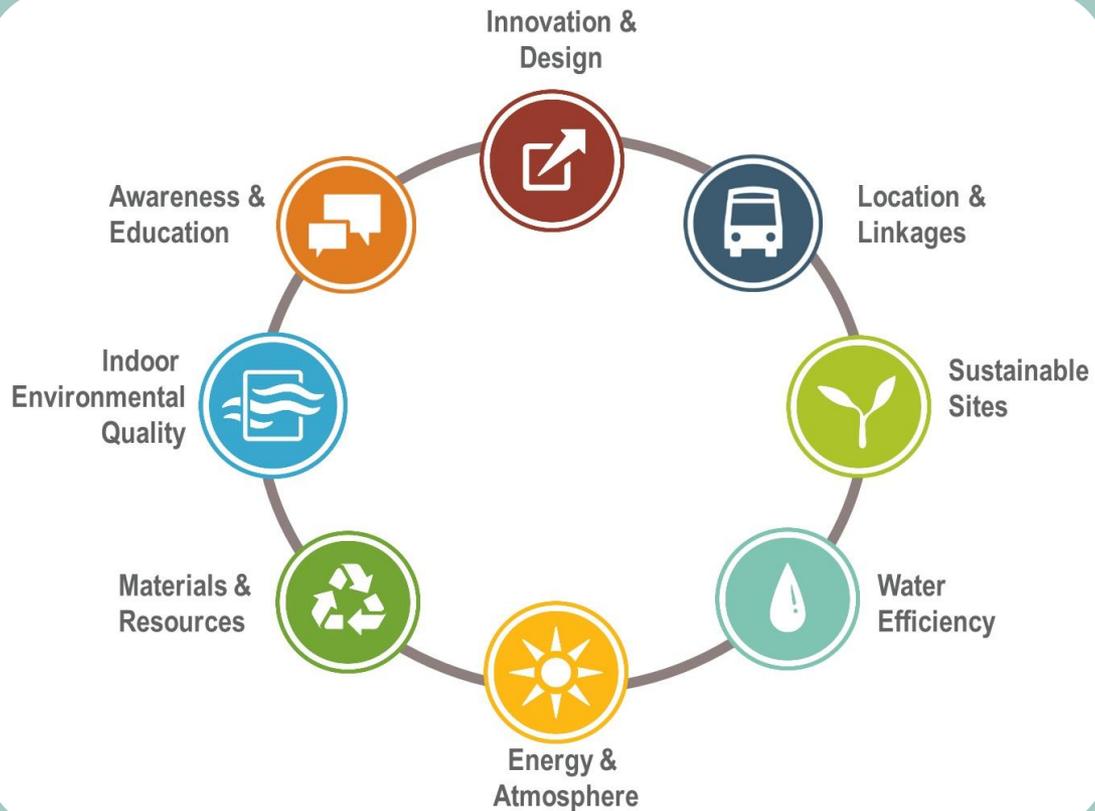
Project Name, Latitude and Longitude



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**CAMBRIDGE**

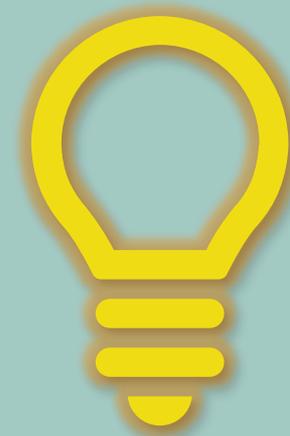


# LEED Categories

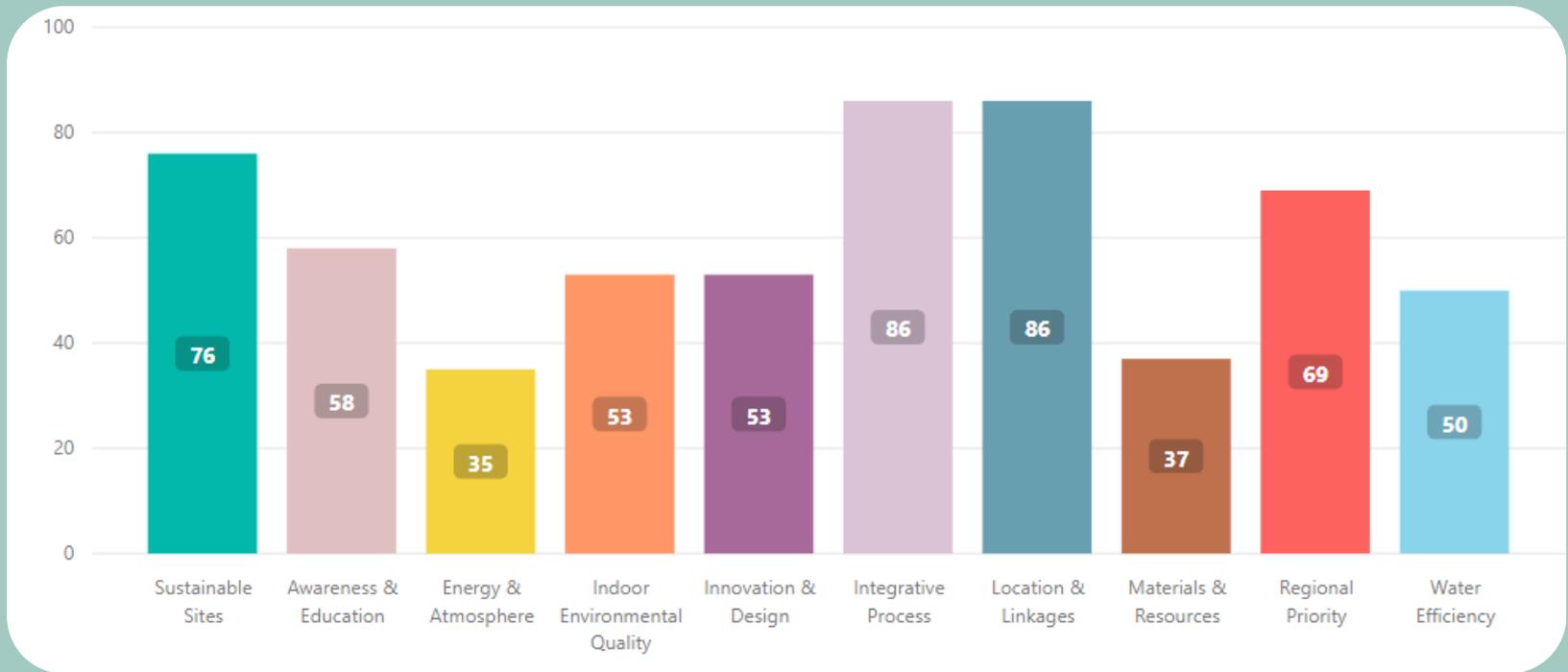


# Optimize Energy Performance

“To achieve **increasing levels of energy performance** beyond the prerequisite standard to **reduce environmental and economic harms** associated with excessive energy use.”



# Percent of Points Achieved per LEED Category\*



\*since August 2010



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## Key Zoning Changes

- **LEED Gold** minimum (vs. LEED Silver) for 50,000+ SF
- **Enhanced Commissioning**
- **Enterprise Green Communities** and **Passive House** (optional compliance pathways)
- **Net Zero Narrative**
- **Process clarifications**



## Current v. Proposed Zoning

	<b>Current Zoning</b>	<b>Proposed Zoning</b>
<b>Applicable Development</b>	25,000+ SF projects subject to review under Article 19.000	25,000+ SF projects subject to review under Article 19.000
<b>Applicable Rating System</b>	USGBC “LEED” system only	LEED, Passive House (PH), or Enterprise Green Communities (EGC)
<b>Minimum Rating Level</b>	LEED Silver for 50,000+ SF LEED Certified for <50,000 SF	LEED Gold for 50,000+ SF LEED Silver for <50,000 SF Certifiable under PH and EGC
<b>Commissioning</b>	No requirement (except LEED prerequisite)	Enhanced commissioning program required



# Procedural Changes and Clarifications

## Special Permit Required Submission

Checklist and Narrative  
+ **“Net Zero” Narrative**

## Building Permit Required Submission

Updated Checklist and Narrative  
+ **Energy Simulation Tool Results**  
+ **Rater/verifier (Passive House)**

## Certificate of Occupancy Required Submission

Updated Checklist and Narrative  
+ **Commissioning Plan**  
+ **Testing report (Passive House)**



# Procedural Changes and Clarifications

## Certification

Affidavit by **Green Building Professional who is a registered architect or engineer**

(program certification not required)

## Timing of Review

Submit documents prior to completing application

**CDD review/feedback within 30 days**



Questions?



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## Importance of Exterior Insulation

Continuous insulation is a proven energy efficiency measure that leads to significant energy savings by reducing “thermal bridging”



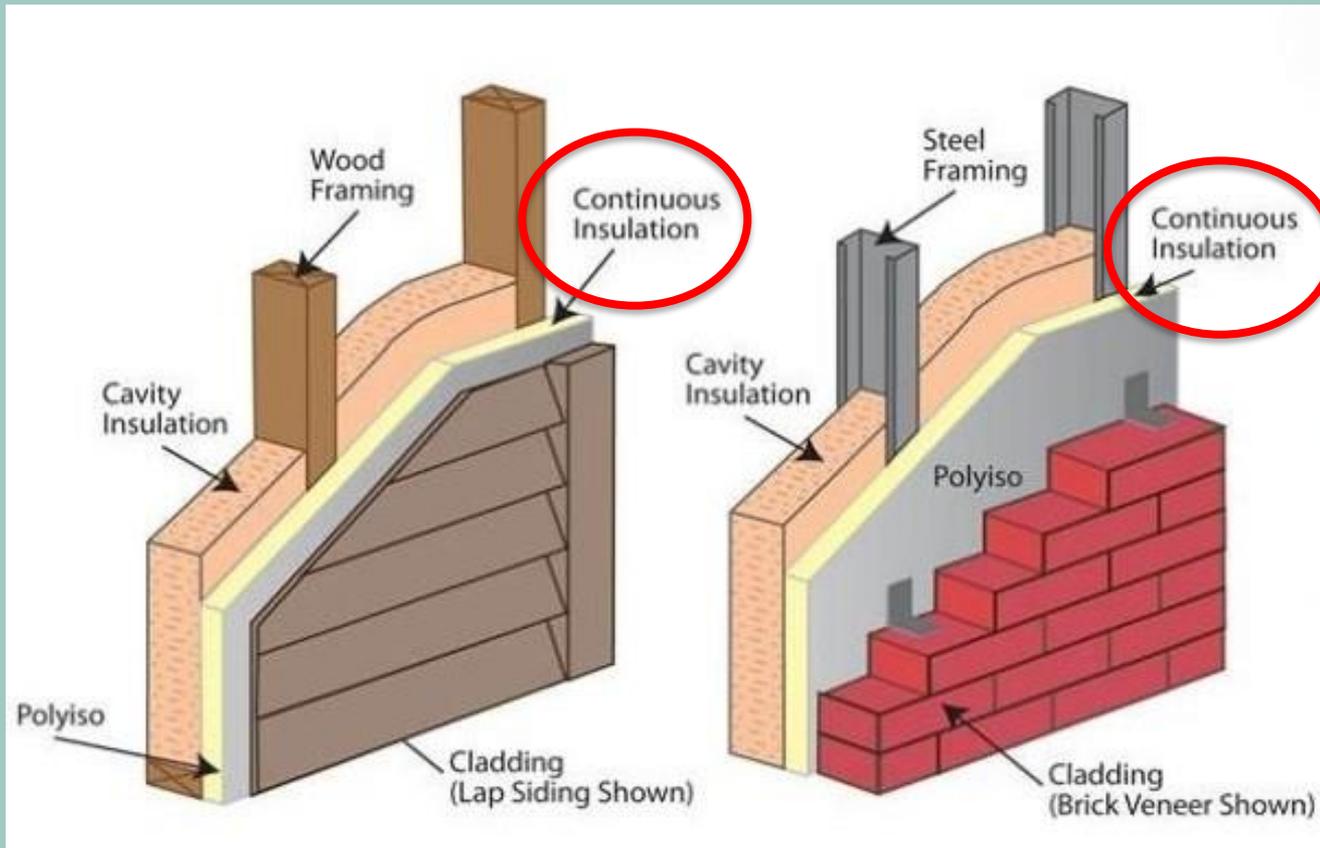
Thermal bridging in a wood-framed house



Reduced thermal bridging with continuous exterior insulation



# What is Exterior Insulation?



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**NET ZERO**  
**CAMBRIDGE**



## Example of Exterior Insulation



## Exterior Insulation Benefits

Energy Star estimates that approximately **20% reductions in energy used for heating and cooling needs** could be realized if existing structures were to perform continuous insulation retrofits

As approximately 60% of Cambridge's building energy consumption is attributed to heating and cooling, these potential savings could make **significant reductions in the City's carbon emissions** across the building sector

For existing buildings, **exterior insulation is often the least disruptive way to improve the energy performance** without requiring extensive renovations which interrupt use of the interior space



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## 2010 Zoning Amendment

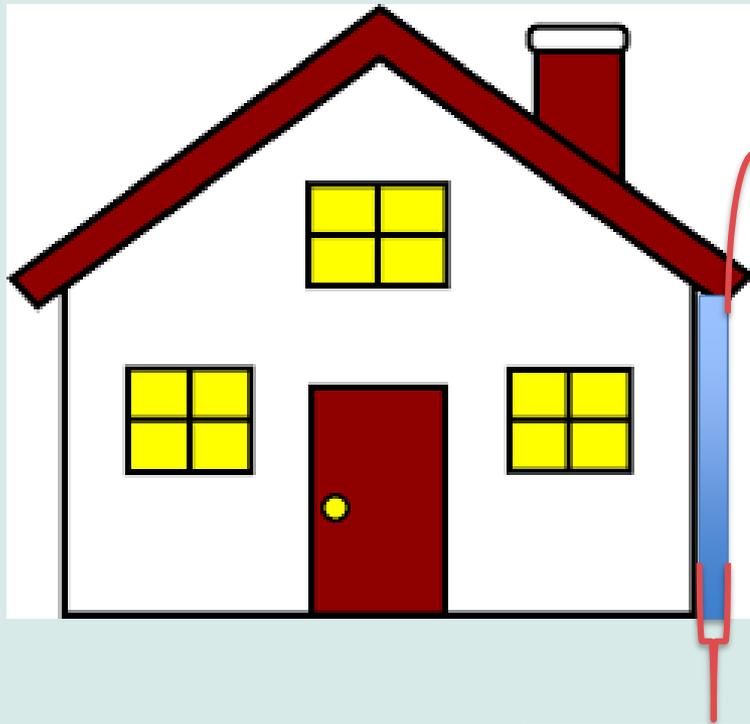
### Yard Exceptions for Added Exterior Insulation (22.43.2)

Existing buildings can encroach into required setback to add external insulation if:

- Thickness of exterior wall not increased more than 4” compared to existing
- Resulting wall plane no closer than 7’-2” to nearest property line (unless district setbacks are less)



Article 22.43.2 Illustrated (not to scale)



at least 7'2"

PROPERTY LINE

Up to 4" added thickness



## Technical Study

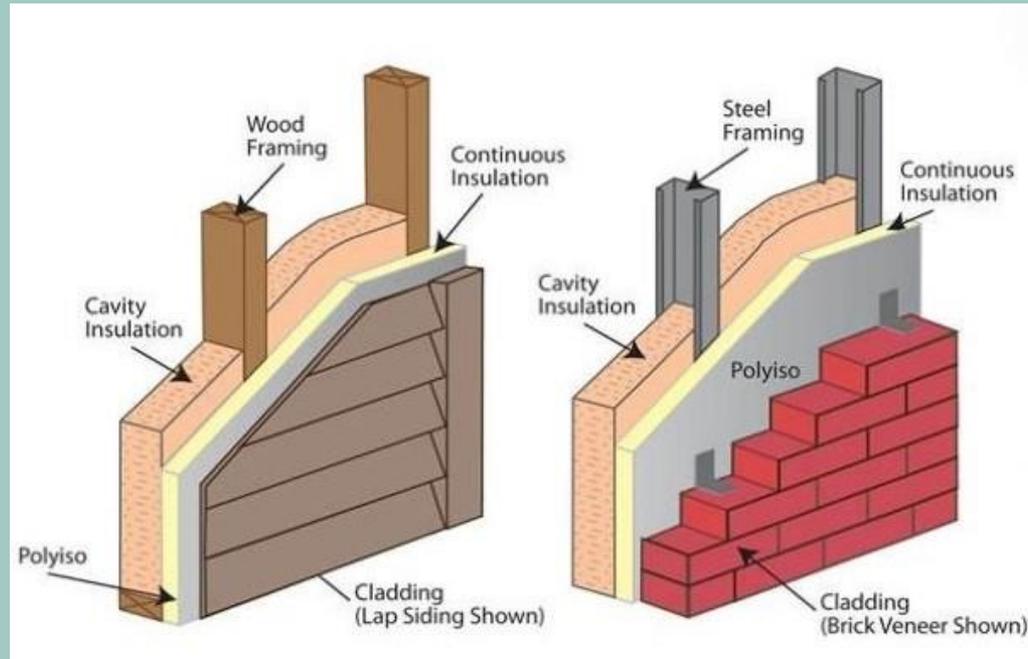
2015 Net Zero Action Plan **recommended revisiting**

2017 **technical study** evaluated:

- Performance and compatibility of potential insulation approaches within current ordinance
- Technical options to achieve increased exterior insulation during retrofits to residential buildings in Cambridge



# Question 1: Is 4" of additional insulation enough?



**Yes** for some building types, **no** for others



## Residential Buildings in Cambridge by Cladding Type

Exterior Wall Type	# of Properties	% of Total Properties
Clapboard	2,876	33.8%
Wood shingle/shake	2,249	26.4%
Aluminum vinyl	1,841	21.6%
Brick	526	6.2%
Asbestos shingle	483	5.7%
Stucco	168	2.0%
Asphalt shingle	145	1.7%
Brick veneer	98	1.2%
Concrete block	31	0.4%
Stone veneer	14	0.2%
Metal/glass	12	0.1%
Stone	4	0.05%



## Range of Increase in Wall Thickness by Type

Structural Type	Insulation Type	Cladding Type	Min. Increase	Max. Increase
Stud-framed	EIFS	Stucco	7/8"	3 5/16"
Brick	EIFS	Stucco	7/8"	3 5/16"
Concrete block	EIFS	Stucco	2"	3 1/2"
Stud-framed	Rigid foam	Traditional siding	1 3/4"	4 3/4"
Concrete block	Sprayed foam	Brick veneer	-	5 5/8"
Stud-framed	Mineral wool	Traditional siding	2"	5 3/4"
Brick	Rigid (all)	Traditional siding	1 9/16"	6 5/16"
All	Rigid (all)	Specialized cladding	1 7/11"	6 1/2"
Concrete block	Rigid foam	Brick veneer	5 1/8"	7 5/8"
Stud-framed	Rigid (all)	Brick veneer	5 1/8"	7 5/8"
All	Full SIP	Traditional siding	3 1/4"	12 1/2"



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4"



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8"



## Question 1: Is 4" of additional insulation enough?

### RECOMMENDATION

Most wall assembly types could include continuous exterior insulation with increased thickness of **8" or less**



Question 2: Is 7'2" a reasonable setback requirement?



# Setbacks of Existing Residential Buildings in Cambridge

Distance to Nearest Property Line (approx.)	% of Existing Residential Buildings (approx.)
More than 1'	63%
More than 2'	51%
<b>More than 3'</b>	<b>41%</b>
More than 4'	33%
More than 5'	27%
More than 6'	22%
<b>More than 7'</b>	<b>18%</b>
More than 8'	15%
More than 9'	12%
More than 10'	10%

Source: CDD analysis using Cambridge GIS data, 2017. ALL FIGURES APPROXIMATE



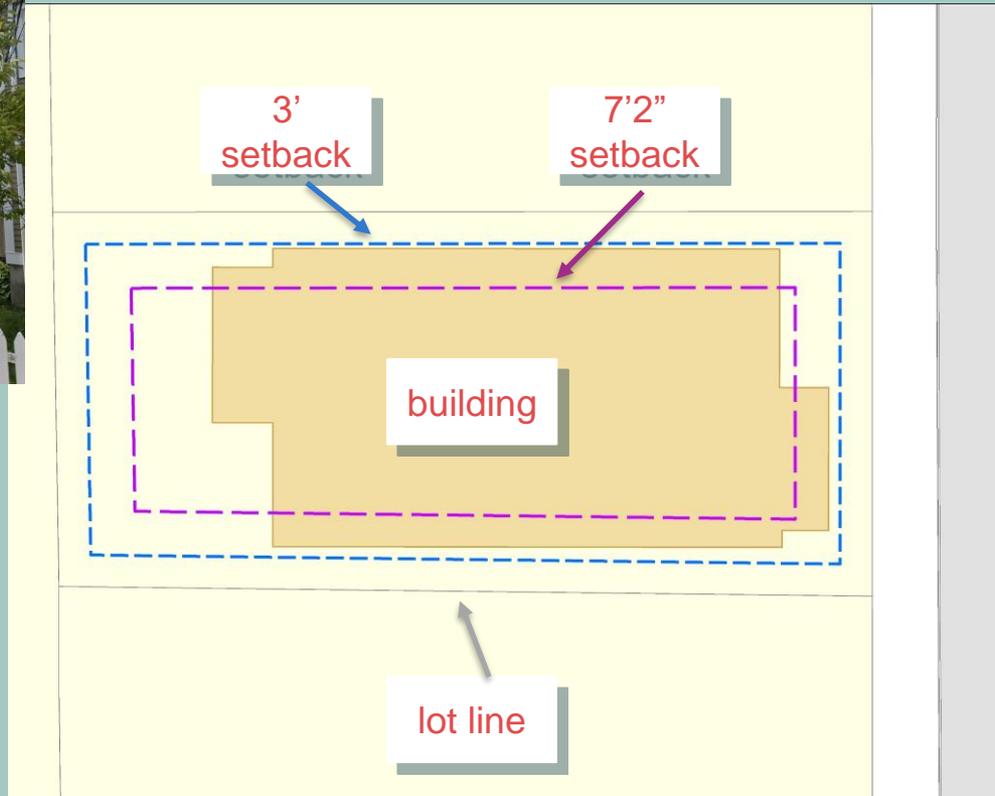
## Question 2: Is 7'2" a reasonable setback requirement?

### RECOMMENDATION

Changing the minimum buffer from **7'-2"** to **3 feet** would allow many more buildings to comply, while maintaining setbacks typical of existing neighborhoods.



## Question 2: Is 7'2" a reasonable setback requirement?

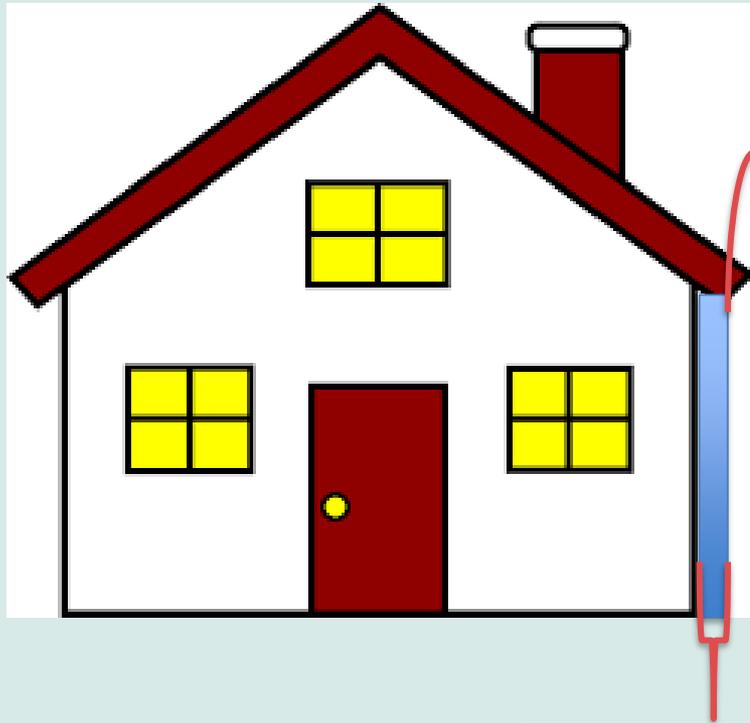


## Current v. Proposed Zoning

	<b>Current Zoning</b>	<b>Proposed Zoning</b>
<b>Maximum reduction in existing setback (as-of-right)</b>	4 inches	8 inches
<b>Minimum resulting distance from property line (as-of-right)</b>	7 feet 2 inches, or required setback if less	3 feet, or required setback if less
<b>Allowed variations (special permit)</b>	None	Variations allowed with BZA special permit approval



# Current Rules Illustrated (not to scale)



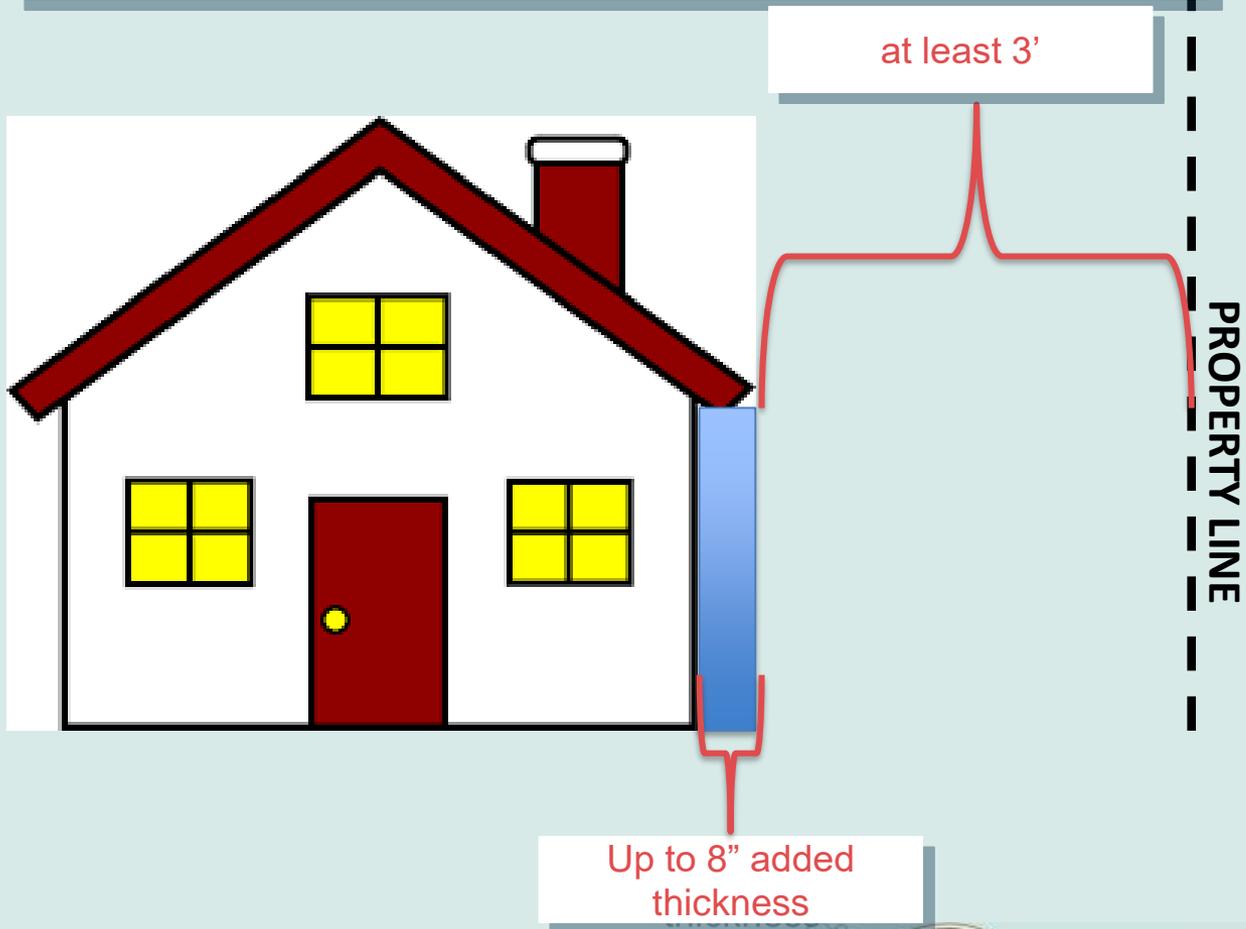
at least 7'2"

PROPERTY LINE

Up to 4" added thickness



# Proposed Rules Illustrated (not to scale)



## Considerations

- Many existing buildings **do not conform** to setback standards in zoning
- Alterations often require **variances**, which can be costly and time-consuming for small property owners
- **Greater zoning flexibility** is one way the City can help encourage positive change
- Limitations should be set to provide **case-by-case review** where necessary, but not so limiting that it discourages improvements



Questions?

